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The Hongkong Telegraph

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WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 30.02.

November 17, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 74° 2 p.m. 36°
Humidity 36

November 17, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 57° 2 p.m. 69°
Humidity 67 57

7806 日三初月十

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1917.

大拜禮 號七十月一十英港香

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\$36 PER ANNUM.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

British Ambassador Cables "All Well."

London, November 16.

Reuter learns that the last official news from Russia was a message from Sir George Buchanan, via Hapagoods, dated November 15. The message was "All well."

The Russian Embassy in London has received no news for several days. Telegraphic communication between Russia and Japan is cut off.

Is the Provisional Government Overthrown?

London, November 16.

A Russian wireless official message says:—General Mouraviev, the Commander of the Petrograd Revolutionary District, has ordered the Kishinov Soviet to liberate their comrades who were imprisoned at Kishinov for revolting against the Provisional Government, which, General Mouraviev says, is now deposed.

Significant News.

London, November 16.

To-day's Russian wireless message, which is the first direct news from Russia for several days, is significant as showing that the anti-Korenshy forces control the wireless station at Tarskoye Selo.

Japan's Grave Concern.

London, November 16.

A message from Tokyo says that the Russian situation has created the gravest concern there. A Council of Ministers meets on Friday morning, and an important development is generally expected.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

Hungarians Claim 1,000 Prisoners.

London, November 16.

A German wireless official message states:—We have captured several hill positions north-east of Gallio, on both sides of the Brenta Valley. We have captured Cismon. There is more intense artillery firing on the Lower Piave. The Hungarians took one thousand prisoners on the west bank, near the sea.

THE FAILURE OF SUBMARINISM.

England and France Stand "Like an Iron Wall."

London, November 16.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Zurich, addressing a great Socialist peace demonstration at Vienna, the Deputy, Herr Ellenborgers said:—"We have vanquished Serbia and Rumania, beaten Russia and forced Italy to retreat, but England and France stand like an iron wall." He declared that submarineism had not only failed, but had resulted in a new and powerful enemy emerging.

Momentous News.

London, November 16.

Reuter's correspondent at New York states that Mr. Arthur Pollen, the naval writer, interviewed, says Wednesday's submarine figures constitute the most momentous news since the United States declared war, compared with which Germany's successes in Russia and Italy are trivial. He declares that submarineism has been finally beaten.

Sir Eric Geddes' Views.

London, November 16.

In the House of Commons, Sir Eric Geddes stated that the diminution in the number of ships that had been sunk ought not to be regarded as indicating that the submarine menace was defeated. "The steady decline in sinkings since last April shows that we hold and are persistently mastering the submarine." The rise in merchant shipbuilding at present and the proposed rise shows that we are counteracting the enemy's effort but rigid economy and increased output in shipyards are necessary.

PACIFIST CENTRES RAIDED.

London, November 16.

There have been seven police raids on pacifist propaganda centres in London during the last two days. Huge quantities of literature were seized.

AN IRISH STEAMER TORPEDOED.

London, November 16.

The Irish steamer Ardmore has been torpedoed off the coast. The engine room staff were killed by the explosion. Twenty-two of the crew were drowned. The captain and six others were picked up, after a terrible night, clinging to an upturned boat.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

An Enemy Effort Fails.

London, November 16.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique, states:—We successfully repelled last night north-east of Fampoux. We repulsed an enemy attempt to approach our lines north of Poelcapelle.

German Attack Completely Fails.

London, November 16.

A French communique states:—A German attack on a point d'appui north of Veldook, in Belgium, completely failed with appreciable enemy losses. The artillery duel continued lively on the right bank of the Meuse. German aeroplanes bombed in the region south of Nancy, but there were no victims.

THE JAPAN-AMERICAN AGREEMENT.

No Change in British Government's Attitude.

London, November 16.

In the House of Commons, Mr. King, asked:—Does the United States' recognition that Japan has a special interest in China imply that Japan's right to concessions and commercial interests in China is superior to that of the other Allies? If so, has Great Britain recognised the special interest of Japan in China?

Mr. Balfour replied:—It is not the function of the British Government to interpret what is implied or not implied in agreements signed by friendly foreign Powers. Regarding the last part of the question, there has been no recent change in the attitude of the British Government.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE'S STRICTURES.

Alleged Dallying with Urgent Questions.

London, November 16.

Lord Northcliffe has written a letter to Mr. Lloyd George declining an invitation to take charge of the new Air Ministry. He says that returning from the virile atmosphere of the United States and Canada, he finds holding office those who are dallying with most urgent questions like the unity of war control, the eradication of sedition, the mobilisation of man-power and compulsory rationing. He finds the censorship being misused and that men in various positions of authority, who should have been punished, have been retained and some even elevated. On the other hand, he pays tribute to the splendid spirit of the people of Britain and says the Army is the most efficient in the world. Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig being one of the greatest Generals. He mentions that his mission to the United States comprised five hundred officials with ten thousand assistants, whose work should be better known. Unless there is a swift improvement in our methods, the United States will take into its own hands the entire management of a great part of the war.

THE IRISH OUTLOOK.

Sinn Fein Extremists' Waning Power.

London, November 16.

In the House of Lords, during a debate on the Irish question, Lord Wimborne said that they must not jump at alarmist conclusions. Ireland was not out of hand but was prosperous and orderly, excepting for rowdiness in a few towns. Out of the million additional acres being cultivated in the United Kingdom, seventy per cent. was Irish. The Convention was the governing factor in a solution and substantial progress had rewarded its labours. The drilling which was proceeding had not attained dangerous dimensions. Good judges believed that the Sinn Fein would not reject any peaceful and practical recommendation by the Convention for a reconciliation.

Lord Curzon emphasised the waning power of the Sinn Fein extremists and said that eighty per cent. were opposed to violence.

NAVAL AIRCRAFT ACTIVITY.

London, November 16.

The Admiralty announces:—Aircraft attempted to bomb Uytendake aerodrome yesterday but high winds prevented them reaching their objective. We thereupon bombed aerodrome sheds at Handzemi. During the offensive patrols we destroyed two enemy machines and drove down two that could not be controlled. All our machines returned.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE ITALIAN RESISTANCE.

Enemy Battalions Put out of Action.

London, November 16.

An Italian semi-official message says:—After lengthy resistance, enabling the troops on Asiago Plateau to complete their movements, Mont Longara was abandoned. The Italian rearwards stubbornly resisted furious onslaughts for four days. On the 10th inst they put out of action eight enemy battalions who had momentarily captured Gallio and Mount Ferragh. Thereafter five fresh battalions were brought up and were repeatedly repulsed. We counter-attacked and Longara was not evacuated until the new lines of the main army were completed. At the same time our rearwards in Vallegara and on the mountains near Felze rejoined the main line, after stripping all the forts north and north-west of Asiago, including the forts the enemy claimed to have stormed. The enemy continues his attempts on the Piave. Detachments who crossed near Sandona and Intesadura were driven back into the river. The zone occupied by important enemy detachments at Zenson is being continually reduced. The enemy reached an islet north of Piave Bridge and the right bank near the mouth of the Grisolera River, where thick vegetation and high banks assisted concealment. The defenders, however, checked the advance of these detachments.

Enemy Losses Twenty to One.

London, November 15.

Reuter's correspondent at Italian Headquarters, under date November 14, says:—The enemy is attempting to squeeze the Italians in pinners, one end pressing from Asiago Plateau and other upon the mouth of the Piave. It is estimated that in the fighting described in to-night's semi-official message the enemy losses were twenty to one Italian. It is recalled that the Austrians' present attempts to debouch into the valleys leading to Vienna are similar to the attempts frustrated in May, 1916. So far the resistance is holding the enemy's plans.

THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

London, November 16.

A telegram from Petrograd dated November 15th, states that the Socialist leaders are negotiating with the Bolsheviks for the establishment of a Socialist government with a programme including the rapid conclusion of peace, the delivery of all land to Land Committees and the summoning of a constituent assembly. The Bolsheviks insist on representation in the government, which is refused, and decline an armistice unless the matter is reconsidered.

M. Kerensky's forces are concentrated close to Petrograd. The Socialist leaders are negotiating upon the following terms: Disarmament of the Red Guards, control of Petrograd garrison to be transferred to the municipality, military operations to cease, guarantee that M. Kerensky's army, on entering Petrograd, will not fire and will abstain from house to house searches and arrests.

M. Kerensky has issued a proclamation announcing his adherence to the revolution. He guarantees the clearing out of the Bolsheviks and the transference of power to an organisation comprising the Preliminary Parliament and the committee for safeguarding the revolution.

Heavy fighting is reported from Kiev, aeroplanes participating on both sides. The casualties were numerous. The armistice at Moscow has expired.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN ATTACK FRUSTRATED.

London, November 15.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Early this morning the enemy heavily-bombarded our positions northward of Menin Road. His infantry shortly afterwards attempted to advance, but our fire successfully repulsed the attack. Another party endeavoured to approach north-eastward of Passchendaele, but was also driven off. Hostile artillery again showed great activity in the neighbourhood of Passchendaele, also northward and southward. A French communique reports a violent artillery duel north of Bray-en-Lyonnais and on the right of the Meuse.

BRAZIL'S REPRISAL MEASURES.

Rio de Janeiro, November 16.

The Reprisal Bill has been adopted, authorising the Government to cancel contracts with enemy subjects, intern suspects and revise concessions of land to colonists. The deputies passed the first reading of a bill authorising the despatch to Brazil of a French military mission for the Brazilian Army and a British or United States mission for the Navy.

AMERICA AND CHINA'S PROTEST.

Washington, November 16.

The Government regards the Chinese protest against the Japan-American agreement in the nature of a declaration of principle not necessitating a reply from the United States, as China merely declared she did not regard as binding upon herself agreements between other nations.

AN OFFENSIVE PATROL.

(By R. Johnson.)

The day had passed in comparative silence; except for the sound of stray rifle shots, and the sharp "phit" as the bullets bit the earth. Now and again, a deep boom might be heard; signs from the heavy batteries that, despite the quietness, they were ready and alert. In the trenches, the men were sleeping, and only the sentries were on the look out. Games were in progress in the dug-outs, and from one came the joyful sounds of the latest ragtime, hammered out from a battered old piano, spilling from the advance a few days before. Behind the lines there was never rest. Continual supplies were being brought up day and night, fuel for that gigantic army. Further behind the lines, so far indeed as to be almost out of sound of the guns, were the aerodromes of some of our fighting squadrons. One particular aerodrome, situated not very far from a sleepy little village, contained no movement. Except for the few orderlies on duty and the office clerks, all were sleeping. A heavy lorry belonging to the Royal Flying Corps came bumping along the roughly made road much worn by traffic. In the lorry were casks of water, for all this precious fluid had to be brought from a town seven miles away.

"Hello, Bill! Everything's very quiet. Not a single bus out of its shed. Given the Hun's rest?"

"Quite right. Having a rest at last—and we need it. Don't suppose it will last very long, though. They never do."

On this quiet summer's morning the pilots and observers slept on. It was just as if they were in "Blighy." In the Squadron Commander's Office sat the O. C. He was hot, lazy and tired and he was drowsing.

"Truly, life is pleasantly boring," he thought. He nodded, and fell asleep; but not for long. The rays of the summer sun beat down upon his scantily thatched cranium. Suddenly there was a violent ring on the telephone, and the O. C. started up with a violent jerk.

nuisance, just in the middle of his sleep. He pressed the button of an electric bell, and next moment a clerk came in.

"I want to speak to Jaffers," said the O. C.

"Yes, Sir," said the orderly, and he hurried away.

"Jaffers" said he, a few minutes later, when that pert ass entered the orderly room attired in green carpet slippers and a thick dressing gown, "take four machines from 'A' and 'B' flights, and patrol the usual area, going up to twenty miles over the lines."

"Right you are, Sir," said Jaffers, who then made a beeline for the door.

In very few minutes the aerodrome was busy as a hive of the bees, and ten great machines came slowly out of their resting places, huge hangers. It was not long before the pilots, who had been peacefully sleeping a few minutes ago, were up on the aerodrome, inspecting their machines and chatting. They gathered round the Flight Commander while he expounded to them the plan. He did not know much, beyond the place they were going to; what they were going for he could not guess.

The machine guns were loaded, and the pilots donned their heavy flying kit, thick warm leather coats, and helmets. The engines roared, and the machines slowly glided out on to the aerodrome, to the positions for taking off. They took to the air, and, after gaining sufficient height, they made for the lines, high up, away from the friendly earth.

All the time the every day life in the trenches went on; supplies were taken up to the front lines by the busy men; and back at the aerodrome the Squadron Commander sat in his office. He did not sleep, he wondered how many machines would return, and what the object of their expedition. But the pilots and observers in the machines did not worry; they only knew that they had been ordered to go, and they went without the slightest hesitation. Up they climbed, with their powerful engines, and made straight for the lines, a broad brown and white belt curving like some gigantic snake. They crossed, and were hardly troubled by anti-aircraft, for there was a slight heat mist which made the visibility low. They reached their area and could see nothing which could have called them away from their sleep. They climbed, until the altimeters registered a height of nearly seventeen thousand feet. They were undisturbed, and Jaffers felt very like important. The Squadron Commander was off. This was a

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, November 16.

Silver is quoted at 43 1/2. The market is quiet.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY

Court Cards at Theatre Royal—9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Corinthian Yacht Club—Opening cruise.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

Friday, November 30.

"Heather Day" celebrations.

If he had, he would certainly never have had the opportunity again. A sudden sharp buzz, a hissing noise growing louder and louder, and the German scout, awaiting above, were on them.

The English machines were heavy and not of the highest speed but they carried three machine guns apiece, and they could turn with the agility of a bird. "Pop-pop-pop-pop," and the German machine guns spoke. "Baw-rat-rat-rat!" and ours opened out in reply. The Hun turned away—it is a strange thing, but they never stand up to fire from our guns—they returned, however, and opened fire from above. Jaffers heeled over, and side-slipped. A Hun followed him. He recovered himself, turned, and fired forty rounds with deadly speed and accuracy, right into the heart of the enemy machine. His opponent swayed, turned right over like some great wounded bird and fell straight to earth. "That's that!" said Jaffers to himself, but he was not yet finished. He managed to get right below another Hun, who was attacking one of our machines. His observer obtained a splendid target made good, and the second German crashed down.

Our machines had not swayed scatheless. Jaffers himself had his engine hit and it was "knocking" away at to break his heart, for only the day previous he had spent four hours on it. The Hun decided to break off the engagement, but the English were of a different mind—with the exception of Jaffers who came slowly home, cursing his luck, that he should have to fall out of the game just when the fun was starting. The other machines, however, soon gave up the chase; the Germans had the advantage over them in speed.

"Two in five minutes, not so bad," said Jaffers to himself winging home. The other pilots had not had such luck but then, Jaffers was reckoned to be one of the finest fighters in existence. They returned reluctantly homewards. The sky was clear in their area, the morning's work was done.

Prosperous British Columbia.

British Columbia is reported as being very prosperous at the present time, and is developing a good trade with the Orient. It is looking forward with interest to the further opening up of Siberia and the resulting development of the Pacific coast.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Commemoration Dollars.
100,000 of the new dollar coins, minted in Nanking to commemorate the assumption of General Feng Kuo-chang to the office of President, will be put into circulation soon.

S. R. Wager.
S. R. Wager, formerly of Shanghai, who was reported to have been arrested in the United States on a charge of being implicated with Indian sedition plots, has been released, according to reports from America. No evidence was found against him.

Police Officer's Sharp Ears.
As the result of a conversation which he chanced to overhear, Police-Sergeant Johnson went to a house in Southampton-street, Chamberwell, and there found two Army absentees concealed under the stairs. The men were handed over to an escort, and the quick-eyed sergeant was awarded 10s for his shrewdness.

The Reichstag's Demands.
The *Vossische Zeitung* says that Count Hertling, the new Imperial Chancellor, has accepted the demands of the Reichstag majority to carry out Prussian Electoral Reform, abolish or mitigate the political censorship and state of siege and conduct a foreign policy on the basis of the German reply to the Pope's Peace Note.

The Siberian Route.
We learn, says the *China Critic* (Tientsin) from Vladivostok that passengers are still being booked to Moscow and Petrograd by the Siberian trains, and many passengers are going westward from Japan, but the through route to London is now closed, the communication between Petrograd and Bergen, through Finland and Sweden, being completely blocked.

Tientsin Officer Killed.
We regret to hear, says the *P. & T. Times*, that news has been received by telegram of the death, in action, of Captain W. Foley, of the Royal Irish Fusiliers, third son of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Foley, of Tientsin. The late Captain Foley was born in Australia, but was well-known in Tientsin. Though only 21 years of age he had twice been wounded in action previously.

Historical Film.
On a day which saw from 500 to 600 shells fall on the Paris suburb of Reims, a cinema film was taken by a French staff officer of one of the schools in the shell area. Four pictures, respectively, showed the children playing, putting on their gas masks, after receiving warning, and descending into the cellars. In the fifth and sixth the children were being seen home by the teachers after a violent bombardment. Such an educational record is likely to remain unbroken.

Fallen In Action.
The late Second-Lieutenant H. B. Cook, Manchester Regiment, son of the late Rodham Home Cook, who was for many years agent of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation at Kobe, played for the London Scottish Rugby Club, and also in a Scottish international trial match. In 1902-5 he was on the staff of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, and from 1905 to 1912 was in the Bombay and Burmah Trading Corporation (Forest Service), acting Magistrate at Yendoor, Irrawaddy River. Li Yuan-hung and Sun Yat-sen. Mr. Sun Yat-sen, (says the *P. & T. Times*, writing on the 7th inst.) has addressed a long telegram to Li Yuan-hung urging him to come south and to oppose Yuan Shi-kai's Cabinet. Whether Li Yuan-hung would accept any circumstances to move at the suggestion of Sun Yat-sen is a question, but in the present case he has neither the option to comply nor even reply. He is taken care of now just as effectively as he was when in the Japanese Legation or when under the eye of the omnipotent Yuan. In fact ever since his emergence into politics, Li Yuan-hung has been subject to the will of others. He was forced originally to become the figurehead behind which the revolutionary party acquired eminence in Wuchang in 1911. He had the chance in the spring of this year to assert his own individuality, but he has not admitted that he was forced to do so.

GENERAL NEWS.

Japanese Currency.

Owing to the scarcity of small coins the Japanese Government has promulgated an urgency ordinance, authorizing the issue of small paper money, in denominations of ten, twenty and fifty sen, to the amount of ten million Yen each.

Shanghai Fire Brigade.
Mr. M. W. Pett, in the Shanghai Fire Brigade Report for September, states that the total number of calls to fire, or supposed fires, during the month was 14, as against 13 for the corresponding month last year. The damage on assessed property within the Settlement is estimated at Tls. 30,200 (Foreign, Tls. 500; Chinese, Tls. 29,700), as against Tls. 3,010 (Foreign, Tls. 1,750; Chinese, Tls. 3,260) during September 1916. The property at risk is estimated at Tls. 246,000 (Foreign, Tls. 106,000; Chinese, Tls. 140,000), as against Tls. 129,250 (Foreign, Tls. 100,000; Chinese, Tls. 29,250) for the corresponding period last year.

A War Romance.
A romance of the war—a real "story" romance featuring the Red Cross nurse and the wounded soldier—ended in marriage at Yokohama lately. It began on the battlefield of Russia. About a year ago Keropet Petrosen, an Armenian, was fighting with the Russians when he was severely wounded in the left arm. Removed to a hospital behind the lines, he was nursed back to health by Miss Valentina Borovik, a Russian girl, who, wishing to serve her country, had become a Red Cross nurse. When Petrosen recovered he came to Yokohama, but he still wrote letters to the Red Cross girl. And the girl arrived in Yokohama recently. They were married at the residence of the Rev. G. F. Draper 222 Bloff. They intend leaving soon for America, where they will offer their services to the Allies.

American Doctors for England.
American military doctors are coming to the rescue of the overworked medical profession in England. About 200 of them are to serve in military hospitals in Britain while waiting their call to the hospitals to be set up for the United States Army in France, and the number will be increased as other American doctors arrive. British civilian doctors have been informed that their services will not be required after the end of next week, says a Home paper to the hand. This will release for civil practice a number of English doctors who have hitherto combined that with service in military hospitals. The towns affected so far are London, Manchester, Salford, Liverpool, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Cambridge, Oxford, Brighton, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Leeds, Sheffield, Lincoln, Leicester, Birmingham, Bristol, Plymouth, Cardiff, and Gosport. In due course, it is understood, the order will be extended to all the general military hospitals of the United Kingdom. The change only applies to part-time men, most of them over military age.

Obituary.
The Kobe Herald says:—We regret to announce the death of Mr. Gordon Stephens, a young member of this community who has often figured prominently in various departments of sport here, especially in cricket. The sad event took place at his residence in Yamamoto Dori, Kobe, on the 28th ult. after a long illness from consumption. He was only in his thirty-third year. For some years Mr. Gordon Stephens was connected with the firm of Messrs. Shaw, Tomes and Co., whose service he left in the hope that residence in the dry climate of Colorado would enable him to throw off the seeds of the deadly disease. In this he thought he was successful, and accordingly returned here and accepted a position in the office of the Japan Chronicle. Unfortunately it was found that his improvement was but temporary, and last year his condition became so serious that he had to relinquish work. Another visit to the United States was undertaken, but without result and he returned here only to find that events had proved, to his

NOTICES.



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WAR-PREACHING.

A Call for War Sermons.

"Don't preach about the war." So read a note put into the hands of the pastor of a leading church in the South, as he was about to enter his pulpit. The words puzzle a writer in the *Massachusetts Record* (New York), putting up to him the problem whether the men unwilling to hear about the war had already heard enough about it, or "with an absolutely erroneous sense of the situation felt that the pulpit was not the place in which to discuss the war." The homily read by this journal will have its added effect in coming from a non-professional source:—

"A man or woman who can take that view in this hour of world-tragedy, beyond all other tragedies in human history, has so little conception of the period through which we are passing that we might well believe that he had stood on Calvary when the Son of God gave his life for the world he would soon have said to the preachers of that day: 'Do not talk about Calvary or the Cross. We have heard enough about it. It is horrible; let us put it out of our mind.' That would have been about the conception of the meaning of the Cross to a man or a woman who today could suggest to a minister of the Gospel that the pulpit is not the place in which to discuss the war or who could feel that we are satisfied with war talk. It is true that we may well seek to turn our thoughts sometimes from the tragedy of the world to the heroism of the war, as the man who stood on Calvary nineteen hundred years ago might later have tried to shut out from his thought the physical horrors of that hour and fix his mind upon the spiritual meaning of it. This, however, is not the position taken by a man who could say, 'Don't preach about the war.' That man has

not yet grasped the significance of the war. He has not yet realized that the tragedy is so fearful that we have no right to shut it out from our thoughts. We have no right to seek to forget it, no right to seek that it be not preached from the pulpit. Today the pulpit should ring forth with God's call to the manhood and the self-sacrifice of the nation."

Going further, it is found "to the everlasting discredit of many pulpits in this land and many religious papers that for more than two years they absolutely refused to discuss the greatest question of morals which the world had ever faced." For the reason, apparently, that—

"They would not see the meaning of the world-war. They would not raise their voice in behalf of the people who were being ruthlessly murdered. They shut out the thought of the war, they shut out the awful tragedy and tried to console themselves with the thought that it was not their duty to denounce even national murder and rapine, but to be neutral in thought, and that they must seek to encourage in this country neutrality of thought at a time when the most fearful moral tragedy which man has ever known was being enacted before their very eyes."

"These people seem to have forgotten that story of Dante where, beneath all other hells, there was provided a still lower hell for the neutrals in the war of good and evil."

"To the discredit of many pulpits and many religious papers this was the position which they took for more than two years, but to their everlasting credit some religious papers and some ministers dared to speak the truth and dared to denounce the vilest crimes that ever cursed the earth, and to warn the people of this country against the dangers which threatened us. As a nation we shall have to pay in countless lives and billions of money a penalty for the failure of the leaders in America who should, from pulpit and platform and in the press, have stood for righteousness against unrighteousness."

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HEATHER DAY



30th NOVEMBER 1917

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FRIDAY

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Those who desire to buy Christmas and New Year presents will find this a unique opportunity for securing rare articles at bargain prices.

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Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

G. B.

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All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—Daily issue—\$36 per annum. Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

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By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

DEATH.

WEIS.—Died on the 16th Nov., at No. 5, Caine Road, Myria; aged 10 months, beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Weis.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1917.

DANGERS OF AN UNTIMELY PEACE.

We are all more or less affected by war-weariness. Day in, day out, for fully three years the war has been uppermost in our minds, until now there is no person who would not welcome peace if it could be arrived at on satisfactory terms. But no person cognizant of the true condition of affairs with regard to ourselves and the enemy can believe that the present time is opportune for the serious discussion of peace. It is as well that we should recognize this fact as it is only too apparent that those peace-at-any-price people are, even in England, redoubling their efforts to bring about a cessation of hostilities. But let us consider the facts. The general military situation is such that there is not an informed German who really believes that his country can secure any increase of territory by a prolongation of the war. They would be on and all prepared to acknowledge that this time they had failed. But equally they would declare that there was no reason why a future attempt to secure world dominion should similarly fail. "After all" they would say, "the damage we have suffered up till now, time will speedily repair. We shall get our prisoners back. We shall have discovered the cause of our failure. It is unlikely that we shall ever in the future have to face so strong a combination of foes. We have proved that we are warriors; that our system of training is right. We breed fast; we shall soon be rich again. Next time? Well next time we shall do better."

For more than we are, the enemy is longing and striving for peace. Ask him if he would like to have another year of hostilities and he would probably answer "For Heaven's sake, no; we have no hope of this war." And are we going to play into the hands of the enemy, just because the war drags on slowly and because of its tremendous cost in men and money? What is the position of the Allies? They know that by the greatest endurance and by infinite sacrifices they have fought the war round to their favour. Their resources in men and material have been marshalled and mastered; their plans are firmly laid; their soldiers are conscious of victory; they set no bounds to their hopes; and their maximum effort, so far from being expended, is still a part of the reserve of strength for future use. But supposing you asked them, if in the case of a similar aggression twenty years hence they would be in an equally favourable position, they could not reply with a positive affirmative. The great antidote to aggression is to unmask it. To get the cards of the aggressor on the table is half way to defeating him; but a clever and well-timed attack in the future might find the forces of resistance unready. The Allies are keyed up to victory. Their motto is: "Now or never"; the German motto is "Next time."

Should we cry peace, when there can be no peace? Shall we fall into the most obvious trap ever set by knaves for fools? Set by a criminal power already breaking under the splendid and intolerable strain which the free peoples of the world have imposed upon her? The historian would not spare us. He would, when he comes to consider the position of the belligerents at the close of 1917, be forced to proclaim that we had the Germans at our mercy. If he had to consider this peace conference—which the courage of the Allies must prevent—he would proclaim quite as loudly that it was one of the most curious and at the same time most sinister betrayals in the history of the world—betrayal of the dead, the living, and those yet to be born.

Defeating the U-boat.

Those who have been anxiously longing for some evidence of the successful countering of the submarine menace will find much satisfaction in the latest shipping returns issued by the British Admiralty. These show that for the past week only six British vessels fell a victim to the U-boats, of which five were under the 1,600-ton standard. This is the smallest "bag" which the submarines have scored for a very long time past, it is indeed, it is not the lowest total recorded since intense submarine began. We have looked up the returns for every week so far back as the beginning of April, and in not a single instance is there anywhere a total less than two figures. During October the sinkings varied between 16 and 25, but if we go back to April we find two weeks in which more than 50 ships were accounted for. The fact, therefore, that we have succeeded in reducing the figure down to a mere six vessels is some proof of the success of the measures which are being taken. One fact to be noticed in the latest returns is that no fewer than eight steamers successfully resisted attack, and that, too, is a circumstance which suggests that we are finding a radical solution of the problem at this time goes on. We have been assured by Admiralty officials that the measures will give way to the methods being employed to cope with it, and if the present rate of progress is maintained it should not be long before it can be said that we have for all practical purposes completely mastered it.

Ladies and Tennis. Those interested in tennis—and in Hongkong their name is legion—will have noticed with much interest the draw for the Ladies' Championship Singles which we printed in our issue of yesterday. A Ladies' Championship is quite a new departure in local tennis, and the Ladies' Recreation Club is to be highly commended for having taken the initiative in the matter. We could have hoped that there had been a wider response to the invitation sent to the various Clubs, for not one in the Colony having ladies on its membership roll was overlooked. The idea of the organizers was to make it a real open Championship, and, since everybody was approached, that is what it is. All the same, as sixteen Clubs were communicated with, it was natural to expect that more than the four actually participating would respond. However, there are close on a score of ladies entered, and, as a beginning, that is not at all bad. Innovations take some time to "catch on," and no doubt by another year there will be more aspirants for championship honours.

Press Censorship. The general public has, we fear, a very heavy conception of the handicaps under which the Press has laboured during the war and is still labouring because of the strictness of the censorship regulations which have been drawn up to control it. At first, the restrictions, being totally foreign to British traditions, were far harder to bear than they now are, both by reason of the novelty of the experience to newspaper men and also, it must be said, because of the sheer way in which they were applied. Some of the blunders which were made, both at Home and locally, are almost unbelievable. But these are days when we have all learned to become accustomed to almost anything, and in regard to the censorship it can be said that both the authorities and the Press have now more or less adjusted themselves to the situation. As will have been seen by a news item which appeared in our columns yesterday, Mr. Samuel, who in the early days of the war was responsible for the administration of the censorship, has recently paid a tribute to the readiness of the Press to put patriotism before its own advantages. All editors realize that the censorship is a necessity, however unpleasant it may be, and, with but very few exceptions, they always have been willing to assist the authorities in their utmost in observing it. All the same, there will be great relief felt when the day comes on which the freedom of the Press will be restored "unqualified and untrammelled."

DAY BY DAY.

THE NOBLEST WORD IN THE CATALOGUE OF SOCIAL VIRTUES IS "LOYALTY"—Ruskin.

Monday's Anniversary. Monday is the anniversary of the birth of Ferdinand de Lesseps, the builder of the Suez Canal.

The Dollar. The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 10 7/8d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

Bishop Lander. The Bishop of Victoria will to-morrow (Sunday) preach at St. John's Cathedral in the evening.

Qualified Auditor. The name of Mr. H. H. Cook, C.A., has been added to the list of those qualified to act as an auditor under the Companies Ordinance.

North Borneo Extradition. His Majesty the King has not been advised to exercise his power of disallowance with respect to an Ordinance to repeal the North Borneo Extradition Ordinance, 1896.

Harvest Thanksgiving. The Services at Union Church on Sunday will be specially for Harvest Thanksgiving and will be conducted by the Rev. Kirk Macintosh. Fruit and flowers which are contributed will be sent afterwards to the Naval and Military Hospitals, and the collections will be in aid of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals.

Attack on a Lighter. A Chinese woman has reported to the Police that while she and her husband were asleep on a Taikoo Sugar Refinery lighter last night, three men entered the cabin in which they were sleeping. Two of the men got hold of her and one of them took \$130 out of her pocket. Her husband has been conveyed to the Hospital suffering from several cuts on the head, inflicted by the men.

The "Court Cards." Last night's performance at the Theatre Royal attracted another highly appreciative audience, who thoroughly enjoyed every item of the programme first submitted on Thursday evening. In it every member of the Company had many opportunities of proving his or her talent, and each and all of them displayed admirable versatility. To-night the "Court Cards" conclude their present visit to the Colony, and on this occasion the programme will take the form of a pot-pourri of favourite items.

Land Resumption. It is notified that the Board of Arbitrators, appointed to determine the amount of compensation to be paid in respect of the resumption of certain lots in Cheung Sha Wan, is constituted as follows:—Mr. Charles Henry Gale, (Chairman) and Mr. Eric William Hamilton, appointed by His Excellency the Governor. Lt. Col. Arthur Chapman, V.D., Nominated by the Chairman on behalf of the owners. The second meeting of the Board will be held at the Office of the Assistant District Officer, South, on Monday, the 26th instant.

Contractor Prosecuted. A building contractor was summoned by Mr. Sars, building inspector of the Public Works Department before Mr. Dyer Ball yesterday, for using defective concrete in a retaining wall which is being erected in Queen's Road East. It was stated that the concrete used for the binding was very defective. Good concrete should be composed of one part of cement two parts of sand and three of granite. In this case the granite was decomposed and merely like earth, causing the mixture to lose its binding properties. It was quite possible for such a wall to collapse. Defendant said that his concrete was made of one part cement three parts of sand and five of stones. Mr. Sars stated that that mixture was good enough if the materials were good, but the granite was decomposed. His Worship decided to visit the spot, and adjourned the case.

"RESULT NOT IN DOUBT."

General Smuts on the War Outlook.

The Paris Journal recently published an interesting interview which the London representative of the paper has had with General Smuts, in the course of which reference is made to the "most loyal and the most efficacious help" which the gallant General has rendered to his old antagonists of fifteen years before the war with Germany began.

"You are a soldier," the journalist said to the General, consequently with a knowledge of all the factors which have an influence on the events. You don't expect anything from politics; you don't owe anything to any party.

The correspondent then asked: "How does the future look? What is really the military situation? Why did we progress, and are we still progressing, so slowly?" The General replied:

What you call our semi-mobility of to-day is the result of our mistake of yesterday, a fundamental mistake which consisted in believing one thing only was of importance—effectiveness. Now this war is above all a war of machinery. If we have discovered it a bit late the harm is now repairing, and the superiority is ours. This is why we may have been slow in starting to go forward. Why we do not progress with as much speed as some would like is because this use of the machinery of war common to the assailants and the defenders helps very much the defensive and renders a quick victory impossible, as is proved by the example of Verdun, where the French, although with their back to the wall, have resisted countless assaults carried out desperately and without regard to their cost.

Instructed by experience, we have adopted in France tactics which may not be very showy, but the results of which are, so to speak, mathematically certain. It consists in progressing by advances strictly limited on ground rendered impossible to hold by the superiority of our artillery. They cost a minimum to us, and they inflict on the enemy the maximum of losses. This offensive is slow by definition, but it is sure, and we are pursuing it, and will pursue it without rest. If the public understand these methods and their success, there is no more question as to who is winning, and that the nations at the rear must only arm themselves with patience.

The military situation, then, is satisfactory. At the beginning of the war we might have estimated that victory would be composed of 100 per cent. of military success, but three years of war have modified this proportion, and other elements are entering in line. When we consider these elements the issue is no more in doubt. To-day we have won, and the Germans know it quite well. Yesterday their directing class understood it. To-morrow there will not be in the German empire a single man who will not understand it also.

The final result of the persistent pressure of our Army is well anticipated over there, in spite of reassuring communiques. Can anybody doubt the feelings of increasing terror of the enemy in seeing the nations, the smallest like the largest and the most free, side one by one against her? In seeing also the financial market shut to her, her economic future desperately compromised, the name of Germany every day becoming more odious.

The military victories of Germany in the East cannot make up for her defeat in a world sense. Peace may be near or may be far off, but the issue is no longer in doubt. Peace! There is nothing to which Germany aspires more ardently, so much does she feel that her cause is hopeless. But for us, before we even think of it, we must be certain to be able to end for ever the military imperialism which caused this war.

In spite of the horrors and of the carnage, we must continue till the lesson is grave deep in

1892.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending November 24, 1892.)

The Dollar. Nov. 17.—The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 2/3.

Capt. James. Nov. 18.—We hear that Mr. James, one of the most experienced officers in the Australian trade, is to be appointed to the command of the China Navigation Co.'s steamer Chingta, vice Captain A. Hunt retired.

The Exchange Problem. Nov. 18.—The Hongkong Chamber of Commerce will hold a meeting to-morrow to consider the advisability of joining in the cry for Government action to render exchange as steady as possible. The only wonder is that there is any need to point out what has for a long time been a great and increasing evil. Something will have to be done; what particular thing nobody seems able to say.

Bank Fire. Nov. 19.—A little after 11.30 last night some of the "clerks and other gentlemen" (as General Gordon says) in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank premises managed to raise a cloud of smoke in one of the bedrooms. All danger was soon disposed of by emptying the contents of a few water-jugs about the place; fire bells rang out all over the Colony, and the Brigade rushed up in full force—and then went home again.

Special Jurors. Nov. 21.—Miss Canosaiboy—What becomes of the poor creatures you discharge as "harmless"? Asylum Manager—Oh; they have an easy time. They become Hongkong special-jurors.

The Tiger. Nov. 21.—Three Hongkong sportsmen while shooting at Castle Peak yesterday came across the very recent tracks of a genuine tiger. The footprints, which were made in soft ground, were each about 8 or 7 inches across, as nearly as could be judged, and could be traced for a long way. In one place the brute had made a spring of about 20 feet. Naturally the shooting party, armed only for small game, didn't try very hard to find him. A villager reported that the beast had early that morning carried off one his fowls.

Nov. 22.—A local sport informs us that the tiger whose tracks were seen at Castle Peak on Sunday was his big black dog, whose feet are about the size of a young elephant!

The Hongkong Hotel. Nov. 23.—His Excellency the Governor and Lady Robinson paid a special visit to the Hongkong Hotel yesterday afternoon and were conducted over the new building, which will be thrown open to the public in a day or two, by Mr. Robert Lyall, the secretary, and Mr. E. Tucker, the energetic manager, to whose unceasing exertions Hongkong owes what is probably the finest hotel in Asia. Sir William Robinson, after a careful survey of the entire premises, expressed himself as highly pleased with all that he had seen, and made special reference to the admirable sanitary arrangements of the new building.

Funeral of Mr. Champion. About a thousand citizens of Koochi attended the funeral of Mr. Frank Champion, the American aviator who was recently killed in that city. The Japanese are raising a fund to send to the deceased's family in America.

the heart of the German people. Before accepting any form of peace, those who have charge of the government of the nations will have to think carefully about its terms, because from the peace which we sign will depend for generations the peace and the happiness of the whole world. The stakes are the largest which humanity has ever known; and we only want now patience and confidence to be certain that these stakes shall be ours.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

A soldier writes to a Home paper regarding the army's vocabulary as follows:—The word "clink" for the guardroom, I think, is called by most soldiers the "mush," and C.B. (confined to barracks) is generally known as "jankers." The word "rootie" is often used for bread, but for cakes "wad" is used, and for tea the word "char." Thus a Tommy will invite his chum into the Y.M.C.A. for "wade and char." The derivation of these words I cannot trace, nor another well-known army name—i.e., "posse," which means jam. "Stonebitch" denotes that a person is not quite mentally right, and I have heard an old soldier derive the phrase from "Colney Hatch."

Another writer says that it is not only in, as it were, unofficial directions that army life will leave its mark on English speech, but doubtless the official nomenclature of the army will be adopted for use in business offices. For instance, in the orderly-room they never make a "list" of names. Such a thing is called a "nominal roll," and the advertiser of the future will be likely to boast that "on the long nominal roll of our patrons there is not one who is sorry he 'indented' upon us," for "indented" is army for "ordered." Similarly, the head of the store in any large establishment will doubtless in the blessed days of the coming peace be referred to as "quitter block" and the managing director will be the "O.O.", while the board of directors over which he presides will become the "orderly-room." A comrade who has read these prognostications says that in any event he does not propose, in the presence of his civilian superior, to "lick his blinking heels."

Sir Auckland Geddes is not fortunate in some of his friends. His recent man-of-war statement was an able and rather sensible pronouncement on a very difficult subject. But some of the self-appointed annotators go far beyond their text. Thus a very respectable Sunday paper was warning its readers that "it is only the fringes of our economic life that have been disturbed, whereas in France and Germany there has been a complete transformation." The inference, apparently, to be drawn is that we are to reduce our industries to the state of suspended animation which exists in industrial France and Germany—"we need not look for victory without it." As it is the activity of British industry which practically alone enables the Allies to carry on the war at all, one cannot see how we can look for victory with it. To be sure, the day we get our industries on this "war footing" the war will be over, but hardly in the sense which the writer anticipates.

A true though almost incredible story is narrated in "London Opinion." A British officer, following from the Somme, entered a church and found a black cat secured by a wire to the crucifix. The poor, starved animal was screaming piteously. The officer, without thinking of anything but the cruelty to the poor beast, ordered one of his men to cut the wire and release it. The man cut the first wire, and an explosion immediately followed, blowing the man, the crucifix and the cat into fragments.

The day of secret military reports is over. No officer now can be, stollenbowed without knowing first what black mark has been put beside his name and why. It is understood that the effect of new instructions issued by the military authorities is to ensure that an officer who is being reported upon by a superior shall have the opportunity first of seeing the report, and, as evidence that he has seen it, initialling it. A very wise step, in our opinion, for even with the best of intentions it is possible for a C.O. to do a subordinate an injustice, unless the latter has the chance of seeing the report against him first.

"LITTLE WILLY."

A Berlin Journal's Flattery.

The Champagne correspondent of that superlatively Berlin journal, *Deutsche Tageszeitung*, describing the "victories" he had seen along the Chemin des Dames, were lyrical in praise of the Crown Prince. Writing of one of "Little Willy's" successes, he says:

"We had the blessed feeling of having once more protected the marches of the Fatherland, house and home, wife and child, from the invasion of the French hordes, with their savage companions in atrocity and cunning. The community of the German people, from its monarch down to the simple soldier, was soon to find its highest expression, for suddenly we heard the news that our leader, the Crown Prince, was on his way to see us and thank us. Across my mind flashed a picture of those unforgettable days at the time of the declaration of war. The Crown Prince came from his father, who had just given him command of an army. His open carriage could hardly move through the crowd, and suddenly hands were stretched out from all sides to press his. Only one idea then mastered the enthusiastic crowd. With God for King and Fatherland, with God for Emperor and Empire! God protect the Heir to the Throne!"

"We had not long to wait before the Heir to the Throne arrived. As his gaze passed over us, his clear Hohenzollern eyes showed the same fire and seriousness as on that day in Berlin. Just as he walked into the middle of the square which we formed the sun burst through the clouds, and as the Heir to the German Crown stood there slim and upright in the brilliant light, his likeness to the pictures of Frederick the Great was once more remarkably striking. . . . For me the picture of this Hohenzollern Prince, now ripened into a serious man, our future Kaiser, is unforgettable. It sits in me the memory of the great history of the House of Hohenzollern, and gives me firm confidence in its future. Without the Hohenzollerns, no Prussia; without Prussia, no Germany."

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. E. Ralphs state:—

Promotion.
The following promotion is made subject to the approval of Major-General J. C. Dal-on, Chief Commissioner:— Lance-Corporal Wei Kan to be Corporal.

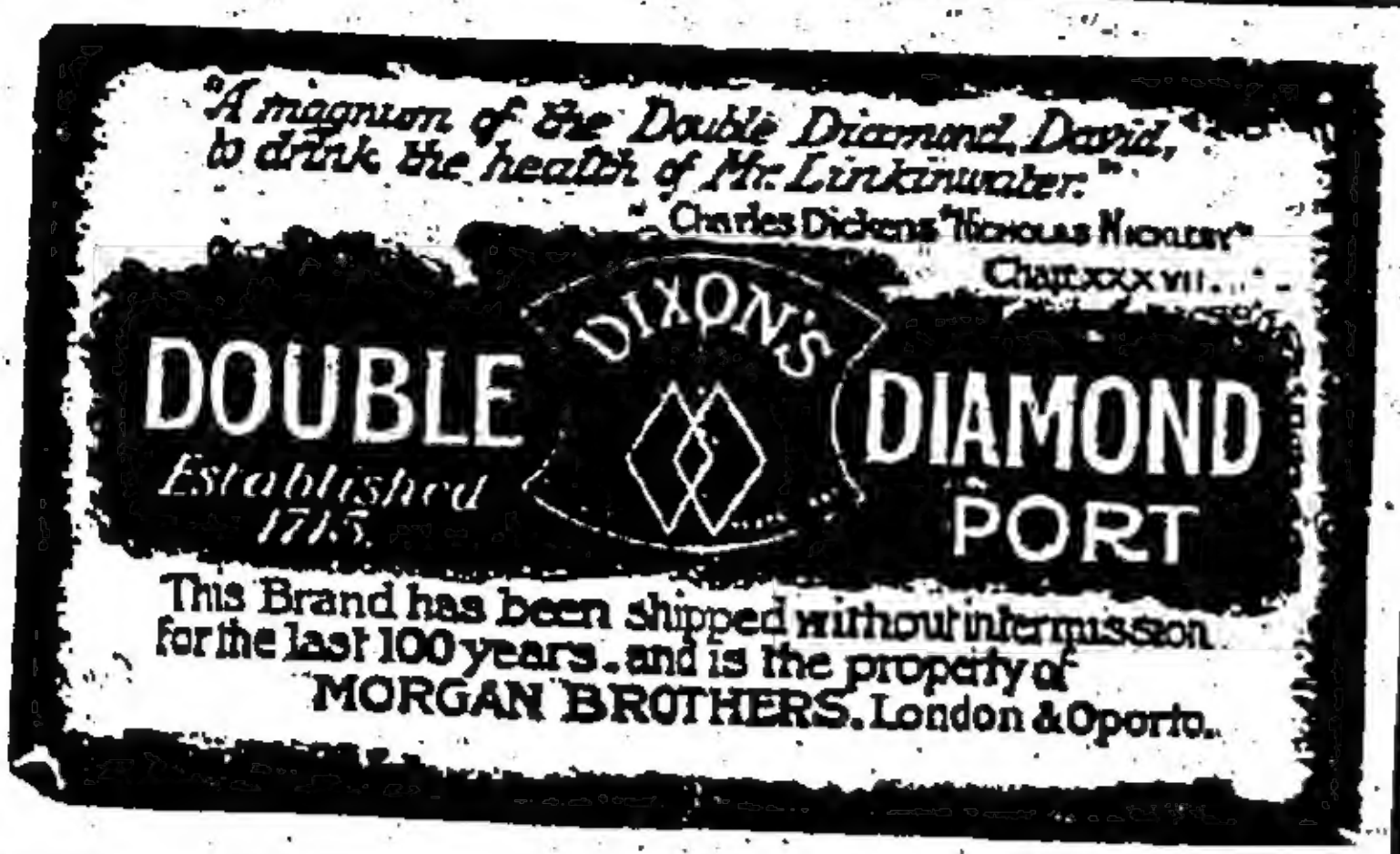
Y.M.C.A. Division.
Tuesday, November 20th.—8 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.
Thursday, November 22nd.—8 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.
Sallying Division.
Wednesday, November 21st.—2 p.m. Band Practice.
Saturday, November 24th.—2 p.m. Band Practice.

Queen's College Division.
"A" Section.
Thursday, November 22nd.—120 p.m. Bandaging Practice.
Friday, November 23rd.—4 30 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.
"B" Section. (Recruit).
Monday, November 19th.—4 30 p.m. First Aid Class.
Tuesday, November 20th.—120 p.m. Squad Drill.
Thursday, November 21st.—4 30 p.m. First Aid Class.
Friday, November 23rd.—4 30 p.m. Squad Drill.

Victoria Division.
Thursday, November 21st.—5 15 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Changes at Tientsin.
Mr. G. W. Sheppard, who has been transferred from Tientsin to the Shanghai office of Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Co. Ltd., left Tientsin for Japan, where he will enjoy a brief holiday before taking up his new duties. Mr. Ross has succeeded him at Tientsin on the 29th ult. as manager, and Mr. Carter will take his place as Chairman of the Tientsin B. M. Committee—*China Office*.

A HISTORICAL PORT



CAN BE HAD FROM ALL WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

SOLE AGENTS:

H. RUTTONJEE & SON,

16, Queen's Road.

HONGKONG TRADE.

Chamber of Commerce Report.

The Fortnightly Price Current and Market Report, published by the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, under date of the 16th inst., states:—

Cotton Piece Goods and Fancy Cotton Goods.—There is an entire absence of demand and no new sales have been effected from first hands during the interval. The Home market is very strong and current quotations exceed previous records. Cotton was quoted 22 3/4d on the 12th inst.

Cotton Yarn.—Bombay is very strong and has affected this market to the extent of about \$5. A fair amount of business has been put through here. Quotations are nominally:—No. 10s at \$135/170. No. 12s at \$150/172. No. 16s at \$180/190. No. 20s at \$185/215. Arrivals 9,500 bales. Sales 6,000 bales. Shipments 200 bales. Unsold stock 10,500 bales. Bargains 19,000 bales.

Woolens.—Clearances are moderate, but no new business reported. Blankets are in demand, but only small supplies are available, and deliveries from home appear to be greatly delayed. Canton silk.—Messrs. Herbert Dent and Co., in their report dated October 6, say:—Stock:—3,000 bales. Market.—Silk.—Throughout the fortnight under review there was a small steady demand for France, increasing somewhat in volume as exchange dropped. One or two large operators have also bought for America; 14/16 and 22/28 drs. being equally enquired for. The sixth crop is expected to give a large yield. Prices are steady at quotations but are inclined to advance somewhat as exchange falls. When purchases of sixth crop cocoons have been effected it seems quite probable that there may be slight advance in prices. Waste.—Steady.

Raw Cottons.—A slight advance has taken place, bringing up the quotations for Indian Cotton to \$48/50 and for China Staple \$47/56 per pical.

Flour Market Report.—Stock:—About 250,000 sacks. Quotations:—American Patent \$4.65 per sack; American Cut off 3.40 per sack; Japanese 2nd Patent 3.60 per sack; Japanese 3rd Patent 2.95 per sack; Japanese Straight 3.05 per sack; Shanghai Flour 3.05 per sack; Australian Flour 2.25 per sack.

Metals.—No new business to report; enquiries for forward business absent. Prices continue nominal; tinplates owing to absence of demand are lower locally; steel plates are steady at round \$30. Bars and nails quiet. Sugar.—Market quiet, influenced by political situation in Kwangtung.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

ENORMOUS SUCCESS!! of the Misses AILEEN & DORIS WOODS in their NOVEL CABARET at the "CANTON CLUB THEATRE, SHAMKIN"

The performance will be repeated by GENERAL REQUEST

ON TUESDAY, November 20th. Ticket \$1. Tables can be reserved. Plan at Club.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. R.

PARTICULARS, and CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 20th day of November, 1917, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of One Lot of Crown Land at Nathan Road, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Lot No.	Area (Approximate)	Boundaries	Remarks
1	1/2 Acre	Fronting Nathan Road, Kowloon	One Lot of Crown Land

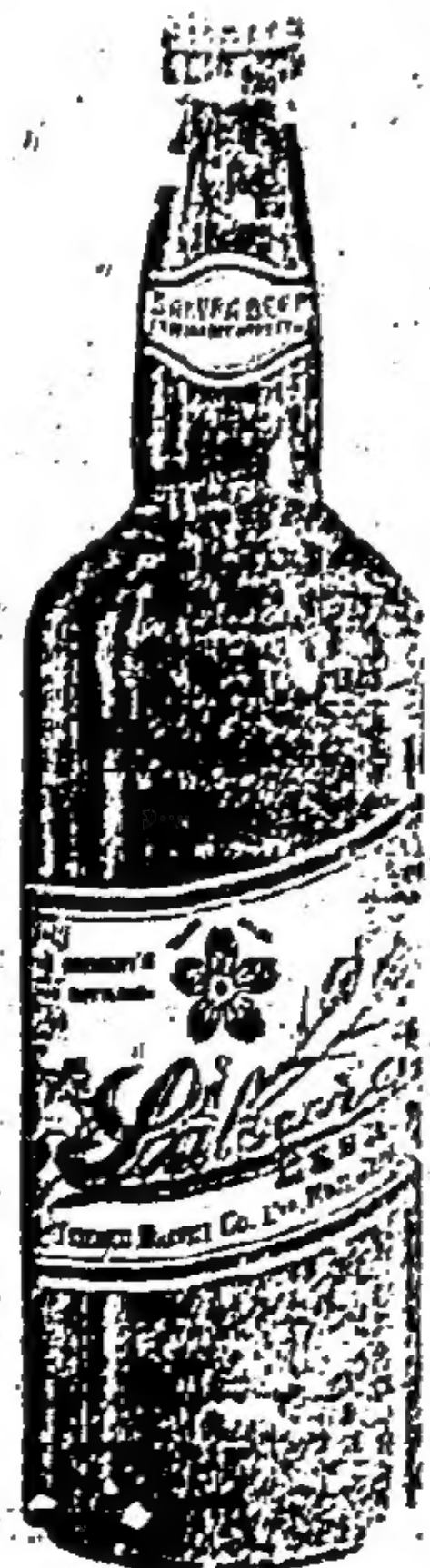
ST. ANDREW'S FAIR.

Will the ladies who have offered to send cakes, scones, puddings and sweets etc. to the "Heather Day" stall kindly let Miss Anton have them in the Fair Grounds on the morning of November 30th between the hours of 10 A.M. to 12 NOON.

It will facilitate matters if other articles are sent before that date to the Conveners of the several Districts, viz:—

Mrs. Milroy West Point
Mrs. Shaw East Point
Mrs. Templeton Quarry Bay
Miss Neave Kowloon
Mrs. Chatham The Peak
Mrs. Black Central District.

SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS:
SUZUKI & CO.
TEL 468
AT HENDRA BUILDING.

DAIRY FARM NEWS

POULTRY.

OUR

HOUSE FED CAPONS

AND

CHICKENS

ARE THE BEST IN THE EAST

TENDER EATING, DELICATE FLAVOUR—TRY THEM.

JUST TO HAND
A SUPPLY OF

CHRISTMAS CARDS

IN SIMPLE STYLES

SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, LTD.

3, Wyndham Street. Tel. 440.

MAISON LILY

LADIES' FRENCH

DRESSMAKER AND MILLINER,

EVERYTHING FOR LADIES' WEAR.

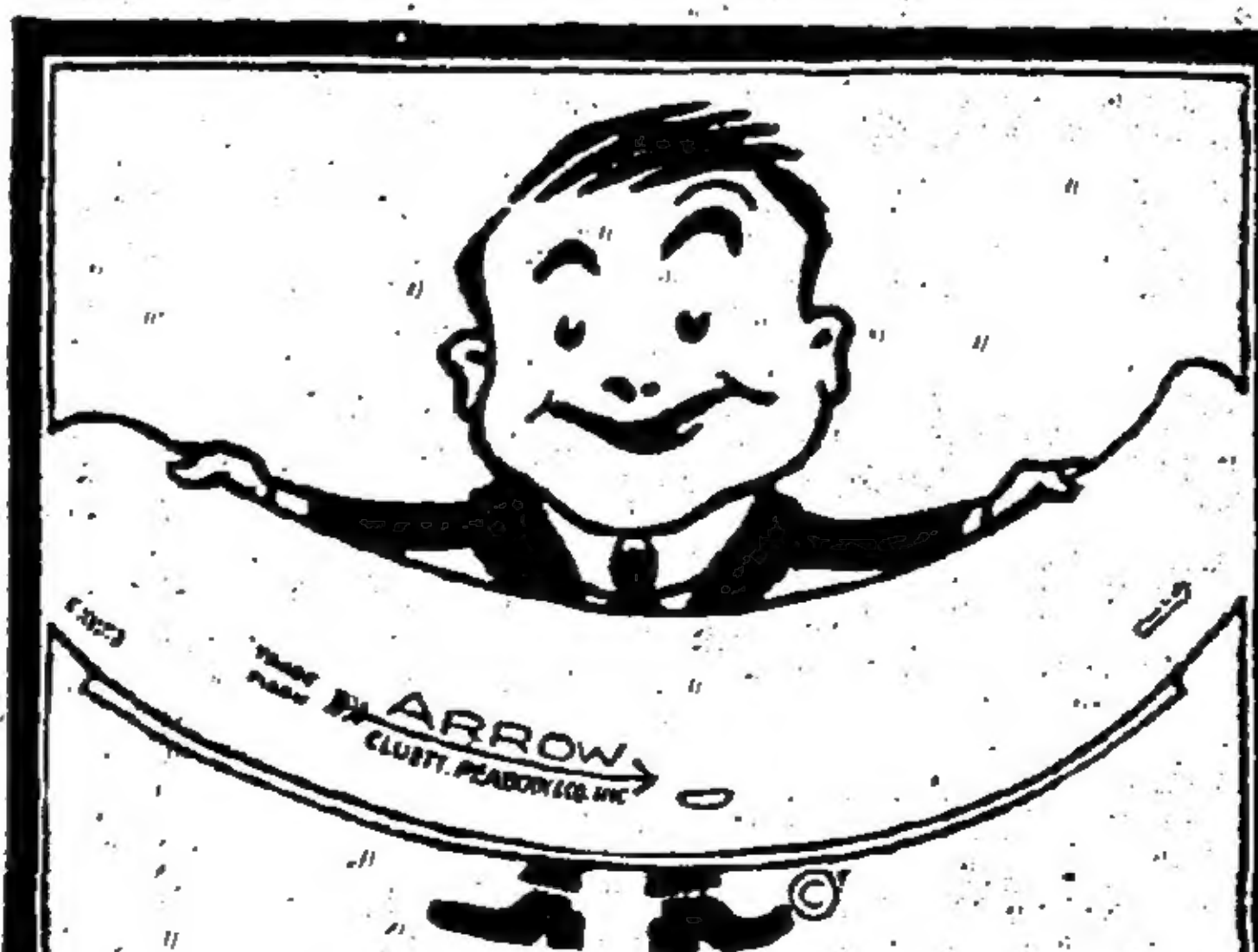
ALL KINDS OF MATERIAL AND TRIMMING FOR

EVENING DRESSES

EVENING CLOAKS.

ETC., ETC.,

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT



ARROW COLLARS

are free from specks and stains and laundry faults than other collars

STOCKED BY
MACKINTOSH & CO., LTD.
AND
TAK CHEONG.

CAMP REQUISITES

KHAKI FLANNEL SHIRTS.

Khaki Mufflers. Khaki Gloves.

KHAKI CARDIGAN JACKETS.

Khaki Socks. Khaki Puttees.

MACKINTOSH

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS,

16, DES VŒUX ROAD. TELEPHONE NO. 9.

Wm. Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

NOW SHOWING

WINTER

SUITINGS

AND OVERGOATINGS.

IN MANY EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS
AT MODERATE PRICES.

STYLE and FIT GUARANTEED.

THE
ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.SOLE AGENTS
FORBROADWOOD
PIANOSNEW MODELS JUST RECEIVED.
SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR THIS CLIMATE

16, DES VŒUX ROAD. TEL. 1322.

THE TOP NOTCH.

"King George IV"
Scotch Whisky.

THE DISTILLERS COMPANY LIMITED,
EDINBURGH

SOLE AGENTS:—

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.
WINE MERCHANTS
16, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

PROPERTY FOR WAR PURPOSES.

Vast Operations of the War Department.

Since the war the Government has become one of the greatest occupiers of real property in the country. This was quite a simple operation, as for war purposes the Government had the powers of the Defence of the Realm Regulations behind them. They took over property and converted it to their own use, leaving the delicate question of compensation to be settled afterwards. Not all of them were equipped with the machinery for dealing with these problems, and the position was becoming rather serious when it was decided in November, 1916, to create out of the War Department Lands Branch, which had proved a highly efficient organisation for work of this kind, a Lands Directorate, at the head of which was placed Sir Howard Frank, senior partner in the firm of Knight, Frank and Rutley. This department, which has shouldered such heavy responsibilities, deals with all lands and buildings either temporarily occupied or permanently acquired by the War Office and the Ministry of Munitions, and is responsible for the management of all such properties, large and small. This involves the conducting of all negotiations whenever a sale, a purchase, or a hiring takes place, while the avoidance of legal complications in connection with Government occupation requires the most careful consideration, as intricate questions are continually being raised. The Admiralty, apparently, is still outside the combination.

The public has little conception of the vast amount of property and expenditure involved in the work carried on by the Lands Directorate. The mere quartering of troops alone necessitates hiring costing 2½ millions a year. When land or buildings are occupied for the purposes of the war, a claim for compensation is made by the owner. The variety and extent of such claims is astonishing, and the sum involved may be anywhere between a million pounds for lands, and a few shillings for a pig of meandering disposition. The areas taken vary as much as do the amounts claimed—from 50,000 acres to a site upon a railway station platform for the accommodation of a meat sale! When you see a huge military lorry thundering along with its enormous crushing wheels it must occur to you that it is not exactly doing the roadway good, and here again the Directorate, in conjunction with the Road Board, is answerable for the maintenance and construction of War Office and Ministry of Munitions roads.

Inevitably the control of so much land raises the vital problem of cultivation for the purpose of increasing the food supply of the country. Over 200,000 acres of land are permanently owned by the War Department, and since the commencement of hostilities at least 150,000 acres have been taken over in addition, and the tenant right assessed. Besides this a considerable area is occupied by the Ministry of Munitions. Schemes are being worked in connection with the cultivation of lands adjoining factories, which are both practical and interesting. These lands are cultivated by the employees in the factories, potatoes and various vegetables being grown for their own consumption. They are thus provided with recreation of a healthy character, and at the same time, have the satisfaction of feeling that even in their spare time they are doing something towards the defeat of the U.boat.

There are thousands of separate properties to be looked after for the War Office and the Ministry of Munitions, and there are in hand schedules and valuations of the whole of these, an enormous task of itself. "A property" means often a huge factory, or a widespread hutment camp, and thus the valuation of "one" property may involve dealing with the interests of 300 different owners! Such responsible duties can only be performed by men possessing a high degree of technical skill, knowledge, and ability, and they are carried out by a staff which includes barristers, solicitors, surveyors

MOTORING IN HONGKONG.

An Enterprising Local Firm.

The Dragon Motor Car Company is expecting the arrival of Hudson, Chandler and Overland cars. These well-known cars, of first class make and finish, have a quality all their own, and the fact that they are imported by the Dragon Motor Car Company is a further guarantee of their worth. Mr. Lauritsen, the proprietor, has given a deal of thought as to the class of car most suited to the roads in and about Hongkong, and, after great consideration, has decided that these three make will suit any of the roads in Hongkong and its environs, or the roads in the New Territory.

The Kowloon branch of the Dragon Motor Car Company has recently been re-opened in Nathan Road, and the public can now, at very short notice, have their motor hire requirements satisfied. To avoid confusion orders should, as far as possible, be placed at the head office in Des Vaux Road Central.

Intending purchasers of cars are advised to call and inspect the latest Hudson model, the Super-Six, which is one of the finest cars on the market. The fact should not be lost sight of that the present is an advantageous time to buy, as the rate of the dollar is extremely favourable.

and valuers, draughtsmen and technical clerks, working at high pressure in order to cope with variations of every description of land and other property, and to settle the many difficulties which arise.

Occasionally labours are lightened by the receipt of a letter such as the following actual specimen:—

"Just a few lines to inform you that we and all the surroundings are almost poisoned with poisonous gas. I was nearly done to death last Wednesday, also all the cats are dying poisoned. I think it is about the deadliest disaster that has ever occurred in a heathen land and the best thing to do before the time is to take away to buy us out with compensation as soon as possible."

It is unfortunately essential to remove people from their homes in certain areas, and in the majority of cases they are willing to make the best of it and to draw consolation from the fact that it is "nothing to what happens in the air area." On the other hand, a few, generally those loudest in their demands that "the Government must get on with the war" and in their assertion that "no sacrifice is too great," look upon the taking of an acre of land in their neighbourhood (with due compensation) for urgent military purposes as an outrage on the part of that vague-sounding "the Military." This sort of man rushes off in speechless indignation to telegraph his member of Parliament about "wanton destruction," and harries home again breathless with fury to write a lengthy and disconnected epistle to the long-suffering Board of Agriculture.

Even this brief outline it will be seen that here is a life of ceaseless and highly specialised work, and that the after-the-war problems to be faced by the Lands Directorate are both great and complex. The lands and buildings alone must be worth well over £400,000,000, and in the schemes which is being matured it is hoped that, by co-operation with local authorities, land near industrial centres now occupied by troops may, after the war, be adapted for housing the working classes. Difficulties have been increased of late by the necessity of taking over every description of land for aerodromes.

The work of the department will not be really known until after the war, when the public may realise that a great deal of the expenditure incurred is for the lasting benefit of the nation, and that, although a great deal of money must needs be sunk during the war, the business men whom the Government have called in to assist have saved the country millions of pounds by their judicious handling of complex problems, having always in their minds the need for national economy and future times of peace. —Daily Chronicle.

NEW GUINEA EXPLORATIONS.

America to Help Sweden.

American scientific societies are to have a share with Swedish in the exploration of the interior of New Guinea, that great island lying between the equator and Australia, and American aeroplanes are to be the medium of the entry. Dr. Eric Mjoberg, secretary of the Natural Science Society of Stockholm, Sweden, has obtained guarantees of the co-operation of these organisations, and to-morrow he will start for Stockholm to report his success.

Dr. Mjoberg said that before going away he wished through the *New York Herald* to express his gratitude to the organisations which have helped him here, including the American Geographical Society, which has subscribed \$5,000 toward the expenses of his expedition; the Aero Club of America, which has undertaken to provide at least the light flying machines needed for scouting; to the American Museum of Natural History and the Explorers' Club, which also will co-operate with him; to the press and public generally for their cordial reception of him, and to the many scientific societies before which he has lectured.

"Most of all I appreciate the support of the American Geographical Society," he said. "It is one of the foremost societies of its kind in the world and its support means much. I am told that only once before has it granted so much money to an exploring expedition, and that was to one led by an American."

"The Aero Club of America and its president, Mr. Alan R. Hawley, also have been most kind to me. They have undertaken to see that we have the aeroplanes which will take us from the coast of the island to the interior highlands."

"The records of the expedition, which is to start six months after the war ends, are to be published in the magazine of the American Geographical Society. At that time there will be three aerial exploring expeditions; those of Roald Amundsen and Robert A. Bartlett at the North Pole and my own in New Guinea."

Dr. Mjoberg has led two expeditions into the northern part of Australia, under the auspices of the Swedish government and Swedish scientific bodies. He has written a book on the first one and is preparing one on his quest in Queensland.

"It is a strange feeling to walk where a white man never has walked before," said Dr. Mjoberg when speaking of these trips. "I have experienced it twice. One is afraid to sleep. It seems that the very ground is sacred."

At a farewell dinner party which Dr. Mjoberg gave one night last week at Henry's, a Scandinavian restaurant, where he has passed much of his time in New York, one of the women asked the explorer if he ever had an encounter with cannibals.

"Yes," he said. "It was in Australia. I had one white man and twenty natives and a string of horses. We were travelling fast, about thirty miles a day. Suddenly one day we heard voices—human voices—and in a minute we came upon a camp where black men were feasting on human flesh. They fled as soon as we appeared. They evidently had had a fight with some enemies and had beaten them. Going into the camp we found long leg bones of men. These bones, inscribed with the facts of their finding, are now in the museum of the Natural Science Society in Stockholm."

Dr. Mjoberg considered the exploration of New Guinea before he made his trip into Australia, and it was a fact that more than nine hundred attempts to reach the interior of the former country had been made futile by the dense tropical swamps and forests along the coast. Dr. Mjoberg decided the aeroplane was the only means of accomplishing the desired result. New Guinea now contains the largest unexplored area in the world—a territory of more than 120,000 square miles.

The method proposed by Dr. Mjoberg is first to send scouting parties to find suitable places

for bases of operation on the plateaus in the mountains. Heavier machines than will be used for carrying in supplies, equipment and scientists. The camps will be in communication with the base on the coast by aeroplane and also by wireless telegraphy, for, Dr. Mjoberg says, it is a journey of only two hours from civilisation to the heart of the unknown there.

Dr. Mjoberg came to the United States last November. Since that time he has lectured before scientists in New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Chicago, Denver, Butte, Minneapolis, San Francisco and other cities, and has obtained assistance to the amount of about \$75,000 to be added to the fund of \$25,000 which had been accumulated before he left Stockholm. He will return to New York in March to complete local arrangements for his expedition and then will go back to Sweden to await the end of the war, which will be the signal for the start.

It is expected that the exploration will reveal races of pigmies which can be traced back to the stone age, as well as sources of gold, coal, oil and other material wealth.

In a letter to Dr. Mjoberg giving to his expedition the indorsement of the American Geographical Society, John Greenough, president of that organisation, wrote in part:—

"The undertaking appears to us to possess an interest to the explorer unsurpassed as respects any region now unknown to civilisation, and it is not only from a scientific standpoint but also from the possible practical developments in the way of commercial discoveries of minerals and other material resources. That your plan of reaching the interior by the use of aeroplanes is feasible commends itself to us and we are impressed with the careful study of the difficulties and conditions which you may encounter and which you will be prepared to meet."

"That your own position and experience especially fit you for the command of the expedition is evidenced by the credentials which you have shown us and which we have received. In your two Australian expeditions so successfully prosecuted you were the direct representative of the Natural Science Society of Stockholm and indorsed by the Swedish government. Your own scientific qualifications are established by the fact that you are the holder of the highest scientific scholarship in Sweden, besides being a Doctor of Science and secretary of the Natural Science Society. We are glad to know that you have the active support of the Swedish Minister in Washington under instructions from the Crown Prince of Sweden." Mr. Alan R. Hawley, president of the Aero Club of America, wrote as follows to Dr. Mjoberg:—

"We have been greatly interested in your project for an expedition into the wilds of New Guinea, and especially as you contemplate the use of aeroplanes for this purpose. We are glad to assure you of our hearty co-operation in your efforts to accomplish this worthy scientific work and trust that you will be entirely successful in your efforts to bring about a realisation of such a splendid triumph for aerial navigation."

"We believe that you are eminently fitted for such an important task, especially as your previous experience in Australia has qualified you for exploration work of an exceptional nature."

"Please accept our hearty congratulations upon your valuable accomplishments for the advancement of science and in the interests of ethnology, and be assured that we will be glad to render you every assistance in our power in the field of aeronautics."

War Items.

Mr. W. B. Lunt, who left Shanghai for America to offer his services for the war, has been assigned to the U. S. Army Transportation Department, and is now stationed at Norfolk, Virginia. Mr. J. R. Allan, also of Shanghai, recently notified as dangerously wounded in Palestine, is, by later advice, reported to be progressing favourably toward recovery.

CHINA'S INTEGRITY.

American-Japanese Agreement Further Explained.

The American Consul General has received the full text of the communications exchanged by the Secretary of State, Mr. Robert Lansing, in Washington with Viscount Ishii, special Japanese Ambassador to the United States, under date of November 2 which define the policies of the two governments as regards China. These communications consist of a letter addressed to the special ambassador by the Secretary of State embodying the substance of their conversations on the subject of the relations of the two countries and of Viscount Ishii's formal acceptance of the secretary's letter as such embodiment of their respective ideas. The letter of the Secretary of State, which contains the so-called agreement is in full, as follows:—

"Note from Mr. Lansing, Secretary of State, to Viscount Ishii, dated November 2, 1917:—

"Excellency:—I have the honour to communicate herein my understanding of the agreement reached by us in our recent conversations touching the questions of mutual interest to our Governments relating to the Republic of China."

In order to silence mischievous reports that have from time to time been circulated it is believed by us that a public announcement once more of the desires and intentions shared by our two Governments with regard to China is advisable."

The Governments of the United States and Japan recognise that territorial propinquity creates special relations between countries and consequently the Government of the United States recognises that Japan has special interests in China particularly in the part to which her possessions are contiguous."

The territorial sovereignty of China nevertheless remains unimpaired and the Government of the United States has every confidence in the repeated assurance of the Imperial Japanese Government that while geographical position gives Japan special interests there have no desire to discriminate against the trade of other nations or to disregard the commercial rights heretofore granted by China in treaties with other powers."

The Governments of the United States and Japan deny that they have any purpose to infringe in any way the independence or territorial integrity of China. They declare furthermore that they always adhere to the principle of the so-called "Open Door" or equal opportunity for commerce and industry in China."

Moreover they mutually declare that they are opposed to the acquisition by any government of any special rights or privileges that would affect the independence or territorial integrity of China or that would deny to the subjects or citizens of any country the full enjoyment of equal opportunity in the commerce and industry of China."

I shall be glad to have Your Excellency confirm this understanding of the agreement reached by us. Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration. (Signed) ROBERT LANSING.

It should be noted in this connection that this is in no sense a treaty or agreement of a formal sort, for, aside from the usual ratifications necessary in such cases, there is the special necessity of submitting all such agreements to the ratification of the Senate of the United States by a two-thirds vote. The letters are an expression of the policies of the two countries based upon their aspirations, plans and present interests and are binding only as an expression of policy."

The note of the Secretary of State was presented to the Wai Wai Pa or Foreign Office at Peking under date of November 2nd in a letter from the American Minister, Dr. Paul Reinsch, the substance of which is as follows:—

OUR DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

"No Penalty for Incompetence."

The Reform of Diplomacy" is the subject of a temperately phrased but remorselessly pointed article in the *New Europe*. The writer, who signs himself "Diplomatist," is editorially described as "a foreign correspondent who, in the course of his work, has had intimate contact with several British Embassies and Legations," and he affirms that our diplomacy is out of touch with the real forces at work in other States and with their real public life, while it is equally aloof from popular movements at home. The defects of the diplomatic service are ascribed partly to ignorance of foreign languages—"linguistic poverty"; indeed, the hall-mark of the service—"partly to the diplomatic social tradition, and partly to the lack of contact between the Foreign Office and those who are entrusted with British interests abroad."

Upon the state of the Foreign Office itself the critic is no less severe. "The junior Foreign Office clerk has no grasp of realities.... The possession of the Eton manner or the correct ritual of a Christ Church address is a far straighter road to diplomatic success than the surest grasp of Balkan intrigue." The system, it is held, tends to the repression of talent among our diplomats, for "while there is no incitement to effort, there is similarly no penalty for incompetence. There are a number of men in our service to-day whose incompetence or undesirability is fully recognised, but who cannot be removed from it without grave scandal or injustice."

The first essential reform, in the opinion of "Diplomatist," is to widen the basis on which candidates for the service are selected, and, to secure this, adequate pay should be given from the time when a man first enters the service. The work of the Embassies and that of the Foreign Office should be linked together by a system under which three years' service abroad would be followed by one year's service at home, and vice versa.

Mr. E. M. Gull.

Mr. E. M. Gull, of the Chinese Labour Battalion, and of the staff of the *North China Daily News*, arrived in Shanghai during the week-end, en route to Weihaiwei.

that the policy of Japan as regards China is not one of aggression and by declaring that there is no intention to take advantage commercially or indirectly of the special relations to China created by geographical position. The representatives of Japan have cleared the diplomatic atmosphere of the suspicions which had been so carefully spread by German propaganda."

The Governments of the United States and Japan again declare their adherence to the Open Door policy and re-commit themselves as far as these two Governments are concerned to the maintenance of equal opportunity for the full enjoyment by the subjects or citizens of any country in the commerce and industry of China. Japanese commercial and industrial enterprises in China manifestly have, on account of the geographical relation of the two countries, a certain advantage over similar enterprises on the part of citizens or subjects of any other country."

The Governments of the United States and Japan take advantage of a favourable opportunity to make an exchange of expressions with respect to their relations with China. This understanding is formally set forth in the notes exchanged and now transmitted. The statement in the notes requires no explanation. They not only contain a re-affirmation of the "Open Door" policy but introduce a principle of non-interference with the sovereignty and territorial integrity of China which generally applied is usually to personal international peace, as has been so clearly demonstrated by openly proclaiming, cited by President Wilson.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph"]

A CHESS GRIEVANCE.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph"]

Sir,—I have been requested by a relative to one of the lads concerned to bring to your notice the intolerable persecution that certain Chinese boys are suffering at Queen's College because of their unwillingness to play in the school chess team. These boys have been summoned by the headmaster to his office, both singly and together, and threatened with all manner of punishments. They have been held up to their schoolmates as a disgrace to their school. It is compulsory for them to stop after school hours and play chess, while for others boys it is purely voluntary.

Most of these boys were members of the Saiyungpan team that defeated Queen's College last year, and having been four years in Saiyungpan School and not four months in Queen's College, and having, moreover, been treated with consideration in Saiyungpan and not worried there as they have been ever since they reached Queen's College, they naturally object to playing for their new school against their old one. They are aware, furthermore, that their new headmaster signed a paper agreeing to their not playing for Queen's College and they cannot understand why an English gentleman wishes to treat the same as "a scrap of paper."

If the schools of this Colony deem chess to be a class subject, then chess instruction should be given to the boys during school hours.

In Australia, sir, when I had the honour to be ben and educated, we also believe in a certain amount of compulsion in regards to reports, but that applies to outdoor games and is for the good of the boys themselves and not to get cheap glory for the school, but we also believe in encouraging boys to have an affection for their old school and also a belief in the old motto that an Englishman's word is his bond and his bond should never be broken.

I have advised the boy's relative to tell his father to see me of the Chinese members of Council or the Secretary or Chinese Affairs, but he has good reasons of his own for not appearing in the matter; so I write the few lines on behalf not only of the boys, who I don't ever claim acquaintance with except to know that their story is true, but also as a good sport, who believes boys being brought up at good sports too.

Yours, etc.,

JACKEROO.

Hongkong, Nov. 17, 1917.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. O. Jenkins, D.S.P. (R.), state:—

Duty.

The Assistant Superintendent of Police, Mr. J. W. Franks, having returned to the Colony, resumes duty as from the 16th instant.

Reports and Reports Sheets will continue to be dealt with at this office.

Crown Sergeant 587 Rosario acts as C.S.M. to No. 2 Company during absence on leave of O.S.M. Silva.

Attempted Suicide.

A Chinese who tried to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a carving knife, at 4, Blue Buildings, where he is employed as a cook, has been taken to the Government Civil Hospital.

A Fatal Jump.

The body of a Chinese has been conveyed to the Public Mortuary, deceased having met his death through jumping of a verandah while under the influence of drink.

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

ANNOUNCES

THE HUDSON SUPER-SIX

The World's Largest Selling Fine Car.

The Hudson holds records for speed, power, endurance, acceleration, hill-climbing ability, that have never been approached by any car. They have been verified and supplemented by the records of THOUSANDS of SUPER-SIXES in DAILY SERVICE throughout the world.

ASK ANY SUPER-SIX OWNER ABOUT THE CAR. WE ARE CONTENT TO LET HIS ANSWER BE OURS.

Wheelbase—125½ inches.

Motor—6-cylinder cast in one block. Bore, 3½ inch; stroke 5-inch. Cylinder head is removable, exposing valves and pistons for inspection. Special cylinder heads for metric spark plugs.

Crankshaft—Is of special design (HUDSON patent), giving perfect static balance as well as perfect balance at all speeds. By a patented method of applying counterweights, crankshaft distortion is eliminated, permitting higher motor speed without shortening the life of the motor. This reduces friction and vibration to a minimum and therefore assures a great increase of power.

Bearings—There are four bearings of liberal size. Front bearing is 2¼ inches diameter by 2¾ inches long; front centre bearing is 2.9/32 inches diameter by 1¾ inches long; rear centre bearing is 2.5/16 inches diameter by 2¼ inches long; rear bearing is 2.11/32 inches diameter by 3¼ inches long. Brass-backed nickel babbitt bearings of the highest quality are used.

Camshaft—Is made of a special steel, hardened and ground. Cams are integral with shaft which is of extra large diameter and runs on four nickel babbitt bearings.

Timing Gears—Are of the helical type, extra wide face, angle of tooth being such as to insure quiet gears in operation.

Water Pump—Is of the centrifugal type and of such size as to provide ample circulation of water. Pump is mounted in a large circular bearing to insure perfect alignment with driving shaft.

Fan—A six bladed belt-driven fan, mounted on pivoted bracket on the motor.

Lubrication—Constant level, circulating splash system with reservoir in lower part of crank case. Oil reservoir being of sheet steel and exposed to the air passing under the car, cools the oil, insures thorough lubrication and increased mileage.

On the cowl apron is a pressure gauge showing the oil pressure and indicating at all times the condition of the oil circulating system, thus avoiding danger from oil shortage and consequent overheating. Stroke of oil pump is controlled by throttle, adjusting oil feed to speed of motor.

Carburettor—The HUDSON SUPER-SIX is equipped with a special carburettor, patented, of improved type developed for this particular motor, and controlled solely by the HUDSON Company. By means of two very convenient levers located on the cowl apron there is effected gasoline adjustment, hot or cold air supply, and strangler for starting. Not only is the carburettor automatic, insuring at all times the exact proper mixture, but is also subject to control by the driver.

Ignition, Starting and Lighting—Considerable improvement has been made in the combined system. The motor is positively started by an electric motor, thereby doing away with the necessity of a starting crank. The starter is operated by pushing a small foot-pedal located in centre of foot-board. All lamps are lighted directly from the generator when motor is running. When motor is not running, necessary current is supplied by the accumulators. They are automatically recharged by the generator.

SUPER-SIX

Clutch—After years of continuous use, under all conditions, we believe we can safely claim the HUDSON clutch to be practically perfect. It is of an improved noiseless disc type contained in an oil-tight case, which is a part of the flywheel. All discs are made of steel stamping, the driving disc having cork inserts.

Transmission—Transmission is of the selective type, three speeds forward and reverse with direct drive on third speed. Transmission is bolted to the rear of motor, making a unit power plant. This construction assures perfect alignment between crankshaft, clutch and transmission shaft. Large-size roller bearings are used throughout.

Wire Wheels—Rudge Whitworth.

Springs—Springs are semi-elliptical type, both front and rear. Front Springs are 2¼ inches wide by 39 inches long. Rear springs are of the same width and 57¼ inches long. All springs are assembled with graphite grease between the leaves to lessen friction and prevent noise and wear.

Springs-eyes are equipped with phosphor bronze bushings. What is known as the Hotchkiss drive is employed, by which the power is transmitted through the rear springs.

Steering-Gear—Worm and gear construction. Full type gear and shaft made in one piece. Adjustment for wear is provided for on both gear and wheel.

General Information—Stewart vacuum gasoline feed system is fitted. Gasoline tank of 19 gallons is fitted to rear of chassis, protected by frame extension. Automatic gauge indicates the amount of fuel in the tank.

The lighting outfit includes 11-inch parabolic headlights with dimming attachments—instrument light and tail light. All lights operated from electric switch on the dash. This switch is furnished with keys that locks all lights in place and cuts off ignition and starting current. On the dash apron are the ammeter showing electric charging and discharging rate, oil pressure gauge, magnetic speedometer (mile, kilometre or verst as required). Auxiliary hand pump for vacuum feed system; petrol adjustment for carburettor, also adjustment for hot and cold air and strangler.

Electric motor-driven horn is mounted beneath the hood and is operated from the large sized rubber push-button in centre of steering wheel.

Integrally mounted windshield with permanent standards and divided to admit a separate adjustment of upper and lower sash, rain, vision and ventilating.

One-man top, four-bow type, with minute adjusting curtains carried in envelopes beneath top, ready for instant use. Can be dropped into position without operator leaving the seat. Top when extended is fastened to standard of windshield with large thumb-nuts. Dust cover for top is furnished.

Set of tools in canvas case. Special wrenches and other tools included. Quick-acting pressed steel jack. Compound double cylinder hand-pump, extra quality.

The Public are cordially invited to inspect this Car.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO:

THE DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO., 25, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.

ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

AND

REPAIRS NEATLY EXECUTED.

CARS FOR SALE OR HIRE.

Head Office Phone No. 482

Kowloon Office Phone No. K. 226

CAN

TABLE.

A SPECIALITY

for

SHIPPERS AND SHIPPING.

WE PUT UP

CORNERED BEEF AND PORK

IN KEGS OR CASKS

FOR EXPORT OR STEAMERS' USE.

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES; B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

To-day's Close	STOCK	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1915. Highest	1915. Lowest	1916/7. Highest to Date	1916/7. Lowest to Date	Last Dividend and Date
	Banks.								
1630	H.K. & Shanghai Banking Corp.	120,000	\$125	all	845	Sept.	785	May	820 545
	Marine Insurance.								
	Canton Ins. Office, Ltd.	10,000	\$250	50	427 1/2	Sept.	340	Jan.	426 320
1320	North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	10,000	£15	£5	180	April	145	Jan.	180 100
1112 1/2	Union Ins. S'ty of C'ton, Ltd.	15,438	\$250	100	972	Aug.	760	Jan.	1005 760
1775	Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	12,000	\$100	60	180	Dec.	200	Jan.	300 180
ex 734205	Fire Insurance.								
	China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	20	163	Aug.	127 1/2	April	168 130
1330	H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$250	50	420	Sept.	385	Jan.	420 290
1310	Shipping.								
	Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$30	all	104 1/2	Dec.	28 1/2	Mar.	137 72 1/2
173	H'kong C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	80,000	£16	all	23 1/2	May	19	Dec.	24 17
1193	Indo-China (Combined)	60,000	£5	all	172	Dec.	62 1/2	Jan.	190 124
1144	Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000	£5	all	117	Dec.	80	Dec.	142 87
133	Shell T'port & T'ing Co., Ltd.	3,797,610	£1	all	94 1/2	June	75 1/2	Jan.	120 86 1/2
1076	Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	40,000	\$10	all	39 1/2	Oct.	23	July	41 28
1284	Refineries.								
	China S. Refining Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	all	134 1/2	Sept.	80	Jan.	146 82
144	Malayan S. Refining Co., Ltd.	14,000	P.30	all			41		29
1294	Mining.								
	Kailan Mining Adm'n'tion	900,000	£1	all	35 1/2	April	30 1/2	Dec.	40 1/2 26 1/2
40 1/2	Raub Australian Gold Min-	200,000	£1	all	4.40	Mar.	2.40	Jan.	3.35 1.70
1250	Tronoh Mines Ltd.	160,000	£1	all	25 1/2	Dec.	32 1/2	Mar.	42 1/2 25 1/2
28 1/2	Ural Caspians	786,666	£1	all	43 1/2	April	25 1/2	Jan.	38 1/2 29 1/2
30 1/2	Oriental Con. Min. Co. Ltd.	429,390	G. \$10	all					
28 1/2	Docks & Harbours, Godown & G.	60,000	\$50	all	82	Oct.	65	April	90 67
186	H.K. & W.D. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	90	Oct.	56	Mar.	135 78 1/2
1118	S'hai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	55,700	£100	all	62 1/2	Sept.	49	July	55 59
175	S'hai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	36,000	£100	all	100	Dec.	10	April	93 67
167	Land, Hotel and Buildings.								
	H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$50	all	124	Feb.	108	Dec.	118 94
180	H'kong Land Investment Co.	50,000	\$100	all	114	Jan.	103 1/2	Dec.	105 1/2 85
188	H'kew Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	74 1/2	Jan.	6	July	710 35
1575	K'loon Land & B'ing Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	50	44	Jan.	40	Sept.	38 33
120	Shanghai Land	78,000	£50	all	17	Mar.	107	Dec.	107 74
174	West Point Building Co., Ltd.	1,500	\$50	all	68 1/2	Mar.	77	Dec.	90 69
190	H'kong Central Estate	10,000	\$100	all	103	Dec.	99	Jan.	103 89
1155	Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	20,000	£50	all	180	July	117	Jan.	167 130
115	Kung Yik	75,000	£100	all	162	July	1 1/2	Feb.	163 11 1/2
115	Leou Kung Mow	8,000	£100	all	90 1/2	Sept.	72	Jan.	81 63
1114	Shanghai Cottons	40,000	£50	all	100	May	77	Jan.	136 81
136 1/2	Oriental Cotton Spin. Co., Ltd.	20,000	£50	all					
1560	Yangtze Cotton Mills	175,000	£5	all	6 1/2	Oct.	6 1/2	Dec.	6 1/2 4 1/2
164	Miscellaneous.								
1345	China Electric Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$12	all	11 1/2	Apr.	9 1/2	May	10.35 6.50
1345	China Light Power Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$1	all	3.65	Mar.	4.95	Oct.	4.90 3.45
173	China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	all	7 1/2	Jan.	10.15	Oct.	10.10 7.50
1735	Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	60,000	£7 1/2	all	35	Jan.	29	Dec.	41 20
148	Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	400,000	£7.50	all	11.20	Oct.	5.20	Jan.	12.10 6.75
147 1/2	Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	60,000	£10	all	45	Oct.	36 1/2	Feb.	55 43
1294 1/2	Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.	6,500	\$25	all	190	Dec.	183	Oct.	190 147 1/2
1294 1/2	Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	60,000	£10	all	34 1/2	Dec.	25	Jan.	41 26 1/2
1660	Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	325,000	£5	all	6	Oct.	5	Apr.	7.50 5 1/2
112 1/2	Langkat	250,000	G. \$1	all	43 1/2	May	35	Mar.	40 1/2 12
183	Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	25,000	\$10	all	10 1/2	Mar.	9.20	June	10.25 8 1/2
183	Do (New)	25,000	\$10	all	1.00	Mar.	80	Oct.	1.00 90 cts.
183	Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$5	all	4.25	Jan.	3	June	3.80 3.00
183	Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	27,723	\$7	all	18	Jan.	16	Dec.	17 13
183	Watson and Co., Ltd.	90,000	\$10	all	7.10	Mar.	6.50	Oct.	7.70 5 1/2
18650	William Powell, Limited	21,000	\$2	all	6.90	Aug.	6	Dec.	7 1/2 5 1/2
129	S. C. Morning Post	6,000	\$25	all	28		28		29 28
110	H'kong Steel Foundry Co., Ltd.	7,808	\$10	all			11		9 1/2

BENJAMIN & POTTS. Share and General Brokers. Princes Building, HONGKONG. Tel. address, Broker, CORRECTED TO NOV. 16, 1917. TELEPHONE NO. 1152.

ANY SUBSEQUENT ALTERATIONS WILL BE FOUND IN 'UP TO THE MINUTE SHARE MARKET NEWS' THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. Benjamin and Potts, in their share report, dated Friday, the 16th of November, 1917, state:—The market during the week under review has again been dull, but at the close there is more enquiry notices b'e. In the absence of sellers, however, business is restricted, and we may look for higher rates if any steady demand exists in.

Shanghai remains unchanged, with practically no business reported. The Straits rubber market keeps steady at about last week's quotations. Plantation rubber comes through at 2 1/2, market dull. The following are to-day's cable quotations:—Alor Gajahs \$4.40, Ayer Moleks \$2.90, Ayer Pans \$11.90, Balgownie \$6.45, Kedahs \$4, Kempas \$9, Malaka Pindas \$3.10, New Serendabs \$4.60, Pejems \$17 ex rights, Radellas \$13.40, Tapahs \$22, Teluk Ansons \$13 and Sandoroffs \$4.60, cam dividend, all Straits Currency.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks remain neglected at \$630 sellers.

MARINE & FIRE INSURANCES.—There has been no business reported in this section and rates, with the exception of Unions which are offered at \$775, remain practically the same. Canton has sellers at \$320, and there are buyers of China Fires at \$121 and North Chinas at Tls. 112 1/2. Yangtze at Shanghai \$265 (Exch: 73) and Hongkong Fires at \$310 are both nominal.

SHIPPING.—Deferred Indo-Chinas have been steady all the week at \$113 buyers. A good demand has sprung up for this stock at the close, owing to the London rate having advanced to 220, and the rate has improved to \$116 buyers for cash and corresponding rate forward. Preferred shares are wanted at \$33 1/2. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats have come to business at \$19 and \$19, but there are sellers now at the former rate. Douglases are nominal at \$73 whilst "Star" Ferries at \$28 1/2 and Shells Transports at 107 1/2 are both unchanged.

REFINERIES.—China Sagar have changed hands at \$84 and more shares are wanted at this rate. Malabons are nominal at \$29 1/2.

MINING.—Once again we have nothing fresh to report under this heading. Langkats could probably be placed in the North at Tls. 12 1/2. There are sellers of Rauba at \$2.60. Kallans at 40/-, Tronohs at 28/-, Ural Caspians at 30/- and Oriental Consolidated at 28/- are all nominal.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have again been done at \$117, and there are buyers now at \$118. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves have changed hands at \$85 and are again in better demand. Shanghai Docks have buyers at Tls. 7 1/2.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Humphreys' Estates have been placed at \$5.75. There are buyers of Hotels at \$90 and Central Estates at \$90. Hongkong Lands have been done at \$83, and West Points at \$79, the latter having buyers at this rate. Kowloon Lands are nominal at \$30.

COTTON MILLS.—The market has been neglected all the week, and rates are unchanged from last week. Ewos at Tls. 155 and Orientals at Tls. 36 1/2 are both nominal. There are buyers in the North of Kungyiks at Tls. 15 and Yangtze at Tls. 5.60, whilst Shanghai Cottons are offered at Tls. 11 1/2.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Ropes have again been done at \$29, Cement at \$7.35, China Provident at \$7.50 and China Light at \$3.50. There are buyers of Dairy Farms at \$23 (ex dividend) and can the call of \$150 paid on the 9th instant, Steam Laundries at \$3.00 and Electric at \$4.8.

There are sellers of Peak Tramways (Old) at \$8.75, Powell at \$8.50 and Low Level Trams at \$8.60. China Boreas at \$8.1. Hongkong Lines at \$14 1/2, Union Waterboats at \$13, Watsons at \$5.75 and Hongkong Steel Foundry at \$10, are all nominal.

FORWARD SETTLEMENT DAYS.—28th November and 21st December.

EXCHANGE.—The opening T. T. rate on London to-day was 2/11, but has since fallen to 2/10 1/2. Bar silver (ready) is quoted at 43 1/2.

NOTICES.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

UP	DOWN	UP	DOWN
10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
10.10	10.10	10.10	10.10
10.20	10.20	10.20	10.20
10.30	10.30	10.30	10.30
10.40	10.40	10.40	10.40
10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10
11.20	11.20	11.20	11.20
11.30	11.30	11.30	11.30
11.40	11.40	11.40	11.40
11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50
12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00

NOTE:—The above time table is for the Peak Tramway Co. Limited. The time table for the Peak Tramway Co. Limited is as follows:—

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EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, Friday, 16th November, 1917.

SELLING.

T/T Demand	2/11
30 d/s	2/11 1/2
60 d/s	2/11 3/4
4 m/s	2/11 1/2
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	124
T/T Japan	134 1/2
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco	69 1/2
co & New York	162
T/T Java	Nom.
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T France	404
Demand, Paris	404 1/2

BUYING.

4 m/s L/C	3/14
4 m/s D/P	3/14
4 m/s L/C	3/14
30 d/s Sydney & Melbourne	3/14
30 d/s San Francisco & New York	70 1/2

4 m/s Marks	Nom.
4 m/s France	419
6 m/s France	424
Demand, Germany	—
Demand, New York	69 1/2
T/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	139
Demand, Singapore	124
On Haiphong	2 1/2 prem.
On Saigon	2 1/2 prem.
On Bangkok	3 1/2
Soyersong	6.75 Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz.	43.60
Bar Silver, per oz.	43 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:	
Chinese... 20 cts. places 6 1/2 dis	
Chinese... 10	6 1/2
Hongkong 20 cents c. par	
10	par.

BANKS

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: 60 Wall St., New York.

LONDON OFFICE: 55, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4.

CAPITAL & SURPLUS U.S. \$6,500,000

UNDIVIDED PROFIT U.S. \$1,548,000

U.S. \$7,548,000

BRANCHES:—

BOMBEY, CALCUTTA, CANTON, CEBU, HANKOW, HONGKONG, KIOBE, MANILA, Peking, SHANGHAI, SHANTUNG, SINGAPORE, TIENTSIN, YOKOHAMA.

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK the Bank is able to offer to its customers the services of the National City Bank of New York in all its branches in the United States and Canada.

SAHIA, PUERTO RICO, GUAYAMA, HAVANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE CHILE, SANTIAGO, VALPARAISO.

All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and PAID DEPOSITS received at rates as ascertained on application.

GEORGE HOGG, Manager.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1916

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

行銀業法中

Capital (Paid up) ... 45,000,000

1/3 of the Capital subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.

LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.

In NEW YORK: Belmont & Co.

In ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

Telegraphic Address: CHINESE.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates as ascertained on application.

Exchange of Cheques transacted.

M. ROBERT DE JOURNAL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH: 74 Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS

BRANCHES: PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, and SAIGON.

BANKERS.

In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.

